

Aircrew & Flightline Tasks



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Discuss Flight Line Marshaller's Responsibilities**CONDITIONS**

You are a new/old member on a mission, and are asked to be a Flight Line Marshaller.

OBJECTIVES

1. Understand your responsibilities to properly direct, arrange, and park the aircraft for ease of staging flights, safely.
2. Understand your responsibilities for assistants and trainees.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION**Training Outline**

1. When serving as a Flight Line Marshaller you are required to taxi and park the aircraft where they will not interfere with the other aircraft.
 - a. You have the responsibility to direct the aircraft safely on the taxi way and ramp to prevent hitting any objects, damaging it or other aircraft, this requires verifying wing and tail clearances.
 - b. You have the responsibility to assist the pilot to safely refuel his aircraft with the proper fuel minimizing spills.
 - c. You have the responsibility to park the aircraft where it will be safe and not interfere with the operation of other aircraft.
2. You are responsible for the safety of your assistants and trainees, assuring they are properly trained
 - a. Verify they know where to stand when directing aircraft, so they will not have to move backward.
 - b. Verify they know the proper hand and arm signals to direct the aircraft.
 - c. Verify that they know how to communicate with you and you with the Flight Line Supervisor for instructions.

Additional Information

More detailed information on this topic is available in the Mission Flight Line Reference Text.

Evaluation Preparation

Setup: None

Brief Student: Explain the necessity and responsibilities of the Flight Line Marshaller.

Evaluation

<u>Performance measures</u>	<u>Results</u>
1. Demonstrate knowledge and responsibilities of working with aircraft on the Flight Line.	P F
2. Demonstrate knowledge and responsibilities for the safety of assistants and trainees.	P F

Student must receive a pass on all performance measures to qualify in this task. If the individual fails any measure, show what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

State the Five (5) Flight Line Safety Precautions

CONDITIONS

You are a new/old member on a mission, and are asked to be a Flight Line Marshaller.

OBJECTIVES

1. Understand why you need to be alert for sudden dangers, and can't be distracted by these actions.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION

Training Outline

1. While on the flight line the following will cause an accident to happen and cannot be tolerated.
 - a. No saluting.
 - b. NO SMOKING.
 - c. No running.
 - d. No horseplay.
 - e. No walking backwards.

Additional Information

More detailed information on this topic is available in the Flight Line Text and reference material.

Evaluation Preparation

Setup: None

Brief Student: explain what the five safety precautions are and why they can't be tolerated.

Evaluation

Performance measures

Results

1. Name the 5 safety precautions.
2. Explain why they are dangerous.

P F
P F

Trainee must receive a pass on all performance measures to qualify in this task. If the individual fails any measure, show what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

Identify Requirements for Vehicles on the Flight Line**CONDITIONS**

You are a new/old member on a mission, and are asked to be a Flight Line Marshaller.

OBJECTIVES

1. Know the safety procedures concerning vehicles on the Flight Line.
2. Understand why they should be limited to necessary authorized vehicles only.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION**Training Outline**

1. Vehicles on the flight line can create a major safety hazard.
 - a. Keep vehicle traffic on the flight line to an absolute minimum. You may not have control over non-CAP vehicles, such as a fuel truck, but keep the CAP vehicles to a minimum.
 - b. If a vehicle is picking up a crew or equipment from an aircraft, have the vehicle approach from the rear after the aircraft has been parked and shut down.
 - c. Vehicle movement should be stopped when there is aircraft movement in the vicinity.
 - d. Vehicles should pull off any established taxiway when an aircraft is moving on it.
 - e. When a vehicle is operated on the ramp area, only communication radios should be turned on. Turn off music or any other distraction that may prevent hearing a running aircraft engine or a warning from personnel.
 - f. The IC must authorize, in writing, the use of vehicles on the flight line.

Additional Information

More detailed information on this topic is available in the Flight Line Reference Text.

Evaluation Preparation

Setup: None.

Brief Student: Explain why you would need a vehicle on the flight line?

Evaluation

<u>Performance measures</u>	<u>Results</u>	
1. Give speed limits for vehicle movement on the flight line.	P	F
2. Identify flight line driving requirements.	P	F
3. Explain how vehicles should entering or leaving the flight line, taxiway or runways.	P	F
4. Explain how vehicles should be parking on the flight line.	P	F
5. Explain how vehicles should operate under Restricted Visibility.	P	F
6. Explain how to use a follow me vehicle.	P	F
7. Identify Equipment Requirements for vehicles on the flight line.	P	F

Trainee must receive a pass on all performance measures to qualify in this task. If the individual fails any measure, show what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

Discuss Flight Line Security**CONDITIONS**

You are a new/old member on a mission, and are asked to be a Flight Line Marshaller.

OBJECTIVES

1. Understand the need to protect CAP assets on the flight line.
2. Understand the need to restrict access to the active flight line.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION**Training Outline**

1. When you are present around the flight line you need to stay aware of events around you, particularly those that may be of danger to CAP assets or other aircraft on the field. Your flight line supervisor will brief you on the situation and security concerns for the mission and base you are on
 - a. If CAP aircraft are being fueled in a segregated area you should politely ask any non-CAP people in the area if you can be of assistance. Many flight lines at small fields allow visitors to look at the aircraft tied down, if they have checked in with the FBO. Be polite, they may just want to get a closer look at a CAP aircraft.
 - b. If you are in a situation where CAP aircraft are being parked among other airplanes, other people may be just going to their aircraft.
 - c. If you see someone who may be doing something to a CAP aircraft, and you are not sure who they are, call the Flight Line Supervisor.
2. Be alert and observant. If a situation does not look right to you, report it.
 - a. Someone just hanging around and looking to see if anyone is watching them.
 - b. Tampering with an aircraft or fuel tanks/pumps/trucks.
 - c. Breaking into an aircraft or hanger.

Additional Information

More detailed information on this topic is available in the Flight Line Text and reference material.

Evaluation Preparation

Setup: None

Brief Student: Explain the importance of flight line security.

Evaluation

<u>Performance measures</u>	<u>Results</u>	
1. Explain why you would perform flight line security.	P	F
2. Explain how you would make the flight line secure.	P	F

Trainee must receive a pass on all performance measures to qualify in this task. If the individual fails any measure, show what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

Discuss Flight Line Hazards**CONDITIONS**

You are a new/old member on a mission, and are asked to be a Flight Line Marshaller.

OBJECTIVES

1. Know how to watch for hazards.
2. Be aware that safety is the most important job.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION**Training Outline**

1. During flight line operations various hazards are encountered. Other factors involve the variety of weather conditions, the different conditions during day and night operations, mission priorities, and the various aircraft systems. Aircraft and flight line areas present potential fire and explosion hazards such as Gasoline, oil, cleaning solvents, etc. is typical of these hazards. Other hazards include:
 - a. Cell phones and pagers are a distraction and can be an ignition source. Do not wear either while working on the flight line or refueling.
 - b. Antennas, static wicks, pitot tubes, and other projections.
 - c. Lightning.
 - d. Tripping hazards such as cables, tie-down ropes or chains, fuel hoses and ladders.
 - e. Slipping hazards such as oil, hydraulic fluid, grease spills, and weather conditions.
 - f. Noise can cause hearing loss, interference with speech communications, and disruption of job performance.
 - g. The Flight Line Supervisor will ensure all personnel are aware of potentially flammable fuel vapor areas. Fuel vapors are heavier than air and will settle to ground level and enter below ground areas. Some examples of hazardous fuel vapor areas are fuel pits below ground level, and areas within 10 feet of aircraft fuel vent systems and fuel spills.
 - h. Medical conditions as dehydration and fatigue should be treated as hazards too. Both can result in unsafe operations and poor performance
2. The primary concern during any flight line operation is SAFETY. No activity is important enough that the safety of any personnel should be compromised, for any reason. All personnel are authorized to stop any activity on a flight line if any actual or perceived unsafe activity is occurring. Aircraft marshaller's should contact the Flight Line Supervisor, Mission Safety Officer or IC if there is any concern over safety. Safety is always your #1 PRIORITY.

Additional Information

More detailed information on this topic is available in the Flight Line Text and reference material.

Evaluation Preparation

Setup: None.

Brief Student: Explain the hazards of the flight line.

Evaluation

<u>Performance measures</u>	<u>Results</u>	
1. Identify hazards associated with flight line operations?	P	F
2. Discuss how to minimize the hazards?	P	F

Student must receive a pass on all performance measures to qualify in this task. If the individual fails any measure, show what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.